# Collegian

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## SAINT MARY'S OUT TO DEFEAT MISSIONITES

November 30th, to the followers of Saint Mary's and Santa Clara, is going to mean a great deal more than merely the day that follows the 29th. That day is going to be a big day, Turkey Day indeed, for it will mark the clash of the eleven representing those two institutions at California Field. For the first time in ten years a band of gridders wearing the spangles of the Red and Blue will charge forth to assault the Missionites' goal line.

The newspapers of the Coast have summed up this contest in a pregnant phrase as the "Little Big Game," but from the records of the two elevens thus far this season, and with a full realization of all that lies behind the meeting, it is not amiss to designate this game as the "Big Game" of the coast for 1922. Traditional rivalry that extends so far into the past that none of the present generation saw its inception, makes the meeting between the two big Catholic institutions the big event of the year on the sport calendar.

As to who will win that game, well we don't know, nor for that matter does anyone else. Definite information will be available about five-thirty p. m. on November 30th. But it will not be amiss to take a brief glance at the records of the two elevens which might give a working basis for conjectures. In the Santa Clara-Arizona game the Red and White battlers breasted the tape 8 to 7 winners. Not much satisfaction in that when we consider how the points were made; a blocked kick which was recovered for a safety and a last minute touchdown accounted for the points for Santa Clara. Against Arizona on the Tucson field, Madigan's charges were on the short end of a 20 to 3 score, which is not quite so impressive as at first appears. Against the Saints' the Wildcats made all their yardage on four plays only, which amounted to 150 yards, while the Saints gained from the line of scrimmage slightly over 500 yards. Seven times during the afternoon the Saints were inside the enemy's 5 yards line, but the kick seemed to depart and they were held. Such accidents don't happen often and the old drive will be there when "Slip" sends the men onto California Field.

The Olympic Club-Santa Clara games resulted in a 9 to 0 victory for the Clubmen. Incidentally it might be mentioned that an important factor of the Clubmen's victory was a touchdown in the last few minutes of play by Rabbit Bradshaw, who entered the game for the first time at that point. Now consider the account of the Saint Mary's 28 to 7 defeat at the hands of the Club. Bradshaw was in the game from the start to the closing miuntes of play and a record of the contest play by play reveals the fact that he was practically the whole show. It is easy to see that the former Nevadan was watching the game from the side lines instead of lugging the ball all over the field the Clubmen would have been two or three touchdowns shy. Then for the Saints' offensive, they were able to carry the fight into the Olympic territory and seriously threatened to shove the oval over. In the closing minutes of the game the passing game of the Saints became effective to the extent of shoving over one touchdown.

In view of all this, popular opinion seems to give Santa Clara the edge, but there is plenty of room to take exception to this view and cast the odds in favor of Saint Mary's. After all is said and done "dope" on a football game based on previous performances amounts to the sum total of nothing.

With a week left in which to put on the finishing touches Madigan will just about have time to groom his husky warriors for the classic. Those men who tread out on the turf that afternoon amid the plaudits of the assembled mutlitude will be there to fight and fight to the last breath, they have the much talked of Saint Mary's spirit. Those who pay the ante and sit in at that game are assured of one thing—a real man's sized football contest. What more could be wished for?

## THE "BIG GAME" RALLY

The grand rally before the "Big game" with Santa Clara will take take place next Tuesady evening, and the most elaborate arrangements for the event are being made. The entertainment committee, headed by Thomas Kelley and assisted by John Brock and Gene Donovan, will present a very attractive program in the gymnasium at 8:15 o'clock, the numbers of which follow:

1. A Sketch, "The Knocker," by Walter Kelley and George Palmer.
2. "The Hawaiian Sextet" in "Musical Heaven."
3. The Speaker of the Evening, to be selected later.
4. Merve Miller's "St. Mary's Quartet."—Al Westlake, Fe Cunningham, Anthony Muzio and Pat Lucey.
5. An Allegory "The Spirit of St. Mary's", by Louie Le Fevre and James L. Hagerty.
6. A number to be selected later.
7. Introducing each member of the team which will take the field against Santa Clara on Thanksgiving Day.

George Rotenkolber and Wallace Grant are in charge of the bleacher stunts, and the yell leaders, Abrott and Bardet, will be on hand to take care of the rooters.

The program in the gymnasium will take up approximately one and one-half hours, and at its conclusion the great bon-fire will be lit on the campus. The Sophomore Class was placed in full charge of this event, and the men are working hard to make it a "tremendous conflagration". "Mike" Casey, is chairman of the committee which is handling the affair. Those helping him are: Walter Buckley, Herb Copp, Louie Bill, Ellsworth MacDonald, Pat Lucey, Leo Roach, Walter Mallen, Fe Cunningham, and Louie Da Massa. The Freshmen have taken upon themselves the serious task of guarding the "pile" from the time it is made until it is lighted.

The Alumni and a host of friends of St. Mary's are going to attend and it is expected that this will be the biggest and best rally in the history of the College.

## "Julius Caesar" Successful

The Student Players presentation of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" was eminently successful according to the newspaper critics. The acting had a professional tone and the whole production was of the character of the presentations of the companies who play "Julius Caesar" as part of their repertoire.

The play was presented for the high-school students of the various convents about the bay on Sunday afternoon, November 12th. About four hundred sisters and students were present and were well pleased with the play.

On Sunday evening, the advertised presentation drew a crowd of about eight hundred. Thomas G. Allison, acted as prompter, John J. Herzog took charge of the stage, and the two and a half hours traffic had all the marks of professionalism. The orchestra played a well-chosen program of music, the lighting effects were excellent and the actors played their parts to perfection.

The audience received the same treat as they had at the presentation of "Dante, the Wingbearer" and all were pleased. The production was a great success in that it showed the many friends of the College what the students of Saint Mary's could do in dramatic activity.

## Saint Mary's Men In the Elections

Congratulations are in order for the Saint Mary's men who were candidates in the recent election.

Frank J. Murasky, '83, and Louis H. Ward, '95, were re-elected Superior Judges in San Francisco. Both have held office for some time. Frank W. Dunn, '08, was elected Justice of the Peace in San Francisco.

In Oakland, we note a victory over the night-riders. E. F. Garrison, Bank '91, was re-elected Auditor of the County of Alameda. Garrison has proved his efficiency by many years of office and is without doubt the best and only man for the office.

Judge Edward J. Tyrrell was re-elected Justice of the Peace.

From Arizona we hear that Thos. E. Campbell, '97, was defeated after serving two terms as Governor. Arizona has been a state for a few years only and has always been strongly Democrat. Campbell was elected on the Republican ticket twice, but this time he was defeated by his former opponent.

## With Our European Correspondent

From Southampton, comes word of the arrival of Albert T. Duffy. Al is going to Rome to study for the priesthood, and is visiting all the big cities on the way. He says that he will arrive in Paris on the 29th of October, and sends his regards to the COLLEGIAN staff. Al was last year's editor. He sends us a card of the H. M. S. "Homeric" of the White Star Line, and wants to know what we think of the little rowboat of 34,356 tons.

## Saint Mary's Ready For Santa Clara Debate

The debating team, composed of the successful contestants of the preliminary debate held last Monday evening, J. H. Lawlor and James McGinnis is prepared and confidently awaiting to meet the Santa Clara debating team in the formal debate to be held Friday evening, November 24th, in the Alumni Gymnasium of the College.

The question to be discussed is, "Resolved: That the United Sttaes Should Cancel Her European War Debts." Saint Mary's has the affirmative. It presents a problem that is of immediate interest to the people of the United States and which has not been widely discussed and understood thus far. Besides being of interest in respect to forensic talent, the contest will be an unusual opportunity in which to hear the many sides of this involved question brought to light. The team has gone intensively over the situation and the results of their research and study will give a comprehensive understand ing of the present international financial situation.

Mr. Clayton Lane, Dean of the Department of Economics spent several months in Europe studying the financial situation and is giving first hand informaton to the debaters on this subject.

The judges of the debate will be Judge Edward J. Tyrrell, Judge J. G. Quinn and Judge W H. Donohue.

Santa Clara will be represented by a strong team representing the Senate composed of Mr. C. R. Boden and Mr. William Fallon. Both men are able debaters and together with the strong Saint Mary's team will present a profitable and lively forensic event.

## Alumni Meet in San Francisco

On Wednesday evening, November 22nd, the largest assemblage of alumni and former students ever held in ·y of the College was held at the Saint Germain restaurant, San Francisco.

Nearly two-hundred past students of the College were present at this "scrimmage". Coach Madigan and the Football Squad were present as guests and received a big hand from the "old boys." The alumni were greatly pleased and praised the team after Coach Madigan made his speech promising a big victory.

Judge Frank Murasky made a speech asking the men to be sure to win for the honor of the Alma Mater. Sylvester Adriano in his talk, was sure that the team would not suffer defeat from the hands of the Santa Clarans. Father Joseph McAuliffe Ed. McGlade and Dr. Sullivan also talked directly to the team.

The affair was a big "scrimmage". The circuar letter sent out by the committee composed of John L. Flynn and Wm. J. Fitzgerald, was a marvel It spoke in spirited language of the big time to be had and said that all should attend to receive "forward passes", "center bucks", "end runs" etc.

# SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE ON THE HISTORICAL PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE

EDWIN L. McINNIS

Samuel Taylor Coleridge is remembered by nearly everyone as the poet who wrote "The Ancient Mariner." Very few would be able to name other of his works, or would have reason to think that he was an essayist as well as a poet.

"Notes and Lectures upon Shakespeare and some of the Old Dramatists" is the book that shows that Coleridge was also a critic, an inspired critic. In this book are summaries of his lectures, memorandum notes on nearly all the plays, and essays on poetry and the drama as written by Shakespeare.

One of the best of Coleridge's critics said that in his (C's) treatment of Shakespeare, "he set the sun in heaven." He had a magnificent intellect, a superb imagination, but no corresponding will power, and so his lectures and his notes are very imperfect.

A bit of philosophy which is always appropriate when Coleridge or Coleridge's works are to be discussed, is his division of readers into four classes:

1. Sponges, who absorb all they read, and return it nearly in the same state, only a little dirtied.
2. Sand-glasses, who retain nothing, and are content to go through a book for the sake of getting through the time.
3. Strain-bags, who retain merely the dregs of what they read.
4. Mogul diamonds, equally rare and valuable, who profit by what they read, and enable others to profit by it also.

When we read him we must keep in mind this division, for he writes merely for those of the third and fourth classes.

He has listed certain characteristics of all Shakespeare's plays, which distinguished them from the plays of all other dramatic poets.

1. Expectation in preference to surprise. It is like the true reading of the passage: "God said, Let there be light, and there was LIGHT"; not there WAS light.
2. Signal adherence to the great law of nature that all opposites tend to attract and temper each other.
3. Keeping at all times in the high road of life. . . If he occasionally disgusts a keen sense of delicacy, he never injures the mind; he never excites nor flatters, passion, in order to degrade the subject of it; he does not use the faulty thing for a faulty purpose, nor carry on warfare against virtue, by causing wickedness to appear as wickedness, through the medium of a morbid sympathy with the unfortunate.
4. Independence of the dramatic interest on the plot.
5. Independence of the interest on the story as the ground-work of the plot. Shakespeare never took the trouble of inventing stories.
6. Interfusion of the lyrical—that which in its very essence is poetical—not only with the dramatic, as in plays of Metastasio, where at the end of the scene comes the aria as the exit speech of the character—but also through and in the dramatic.
7. The characters of the dramatic personae, like those in real life, are to be inferred by the reader—they are not told to him.
8. Lastly, in Shakespeare the heterogeneous is united, as it is in nature. . . Passion in Shakespeare is that by which the individual is distinguished from others, not that which makes a different kind of him. He entered into an analysis of the passions or faiths of men, but assured himself that such and such passions and faiths were grounded in our common nature, and not in the mere accidents of ignorance and disease. This is an important consideration, and constitutes our Shakespeare the morning star, the guide and pioneer, of true philosophy.

In his introductory essay to the historical plays, Coleridge claims that in order that a play be properly historical, it should be the history of the people to whom it is addressed. There should be no dramatic improbability, it must be poetical, and the historical drama in general, takes a part of history that is little known, and infuses a principle of life and organization into the naked facts, and makes them all the framework of an animated whole.

He says that Shakespeare has included the most important part of nine reigns in his ten dramas, but that there remain eleven reigns to be dramatized. He considers that the historical drama is highly important to the life of the people of the nation and desires that some man of genius dramatize all those omitted by Shakespeare down to the time of Henry VIII.

Coleridge has short notes on seven of the dramas of history. Some deal merely with the alterations that have been made by different editors. He has a few notes on "King John" in which he claims that Warburton's changes have not improved the old text.

He takes Bedford's speech in Act I, Scene 1, of the "First Part of Henry VI," and asking us to compare it by reading it aloud with any portion of even Shakespeare's earlier and most imperfect play, "Love's Labour Lost," shows how it is impossible that Shakespeare could have written that speech:

"Hung be the heavens with black,
Yield day to night!"

"Richard III" should be contrasted with "Richard II," his favorite play of the historical type. Pride of intellect is characteristic of Richard, and cites his first speech, II-1, as a typical thought of Richard. In Richard there is a predominance of irony, accompanied with apparently blunt manners to those immediately about him.

He improves upon some fo Theobald's alterations when treating of "Henry V," and says that although some of the French language that is used is ludicrous, the choice is very judicious and produces the intended feeling for the audience to adopt that "here come the French, the baffled French braggards!"

He speaks thus of Falstaff, when writing of "Henry IV".: Falstaff, not a degraded man of genius, like Burns, but a man of degraded genius, with the same consciousness of the superiority to his companions, fastened himself on a young prince to prove how much his influence on an heir apparent would exceed that of a statesman. He became an open and professed liar, his sensuality was made subservient to his intellect. One particular contrast is that of the labor of Falstaff to produce wit and the apparent ease with which Prince Henry "parries his shafts." Another point worthy of observation is the final contempt which such a character receives from the young king, when Falstaff exhibits the struggle of inward determination with an outward show of humiilty. His other notes on the two parts of "Henry IV" deal with points of diction and mistakes of the editors. Falstaff is classed with Iago and Richard III as one of those characters in which pride of intellect, without moral feeling, is supposed to be the ruling impulse.

Coleridge devotes more space to a consideration of the drama "Richard II." From the point of view of its largeness, that is, its resemblance to a pageant rather than a drama, and on cccount of its long speeches, this play is ill suited to our present, even large, theatres. He feels no hesitation in placing it as the first and most admirable of all Shakespeare's plays. The spirit of patriotic reminscence is the all-permeating soul of this noble work. It is the most purely historical of all Shakespeare's dramas. He (S.) uses every opportunity to familiarize the audience with the great names of the country, and is able thereby, to infuse a steady patriotism and a love of liberty, and a respect for all those fundamental institutions of social life, which bind men together.

Marlborough was not ashamed to confess that his particular acquaintance with English history was obtained from the plays of Shakespeare. The whole scene of the quarrel between Mowbray and Bolingbroke seems to have been introduced to show the characters of Richard and Bolingbroke. There is a genius' work of character development in this play. Each character is most exactingly delineated. The choice of words is marvelous. In Act I scene IV. Shakespeare shows us the other side of Richard's character, not showing us faults as is done in the usual characterization, but drawing the character according to history, and depending upon the disproportionateness of his suffering and his gradually emerging good qualities for the sympathy of the audience.

There is scarcely anything more admirably drawn than York's character. The character of Richard is redeemed for the audience by his having been given a great love of country. In the scene of the last act in which the Gardener and Richard talk and the horse Barbary is brought to the attention of the king as being the horse Bolingbroke rode on, Shakespeare has given us an example of how he added the dramatic touch to the history. He made one play introducing to another, the character of Bolingbroke in this preparing for "Henry IV" and the character in the third part of "Henry VI", Gloster, prepared for "Richard III."

Coleridge, an Englishman, has perhaps more reason for thinking "Richard II" the best play, we forget the patriotic spirit and dissect it coldly. He will justify his stand and he will lead whoever reads to a better appreciation of the genius of Shakespeare. He was a keen critic and himself a Mogul diamond.

Perhaps we can excuse his use of opium, and perhaps we can consider him as the man. Much enjoyment has been lost the world and much wisdom been lost the individual by this prejudice that has caused Villon and Poe and Coleridge to be little read. Let us hope too that Coleridge becomes known as the author of "Notes and Lectures upon Shakespeare and some of the Old Dramatists", as well as the author of "The Ancient Mariner" and "Kubla Khan".

## A. P. G. U.

A regular meeting of the A. P. G. U. was held on the evening of Wednesday, November 15th, at which nearly all of the members of the society were present. Meetings of the A. P. G. U. had been postponed for some time because of the rehearsals before the production of "Julius Caesar".

Matters relative to the debate with Santa Clara which is to take place on the 24th were discussed, and propositions for membership were considered. Several applications were read and the members intend to hold an initiation soon.

J. Howard Lawlor, M. J. Coghlan, James McGinnis, and Edwin McInnis spoke for a short time on the various aspects of the question "Resolved: That the United States should cancel the Allied Debt."

# RADIO MOTION PICTURES

Lawrence J. Archer

When a new instrument is invented for the scientist, inventors promptly begin using it in ways its originator never dreamed about. That his tube would open the way to a new theory of matter was never dreamed of by Crookes; that the electric magnet would one day make a telephone was never thought of by Henry; and certainly the ring-prism developed by A. Francis Jenkins to form a continuous instead of an intermittent motion picture projector was never imagined by him to be the missing link in the tool chest which would make pictures by wireless possible.

The best of the mechanical stop-motion instruments can slow up motion eight times. The ring prism camera slows up motion to a thousand times. Already this curious device, which many opticians said was "an impossible shape," has slowed up the shell entering armor plate so that its picture image on the screen wriggles and crawls into the steel.

In this case, however, it is the originator of the tool who also finds a use for it, and it is in the laboratory of Jenkins in Washington, D. C., that one can see pitcures sent by wireless and get a glimpse of the experiments by which he confidently expects to send motion pictures by a broadcasting process, much as concerts are broadcasted today.

## ANTHONY E. AMAYA

The other day on the second page of the Post-Enquirer we were pleased to behold the profile of our old ex-'24, Anthony Amaya. Tony was at the College for his freshman and sophomore years and then went to Berkeley, to U. C., to follow courses that could not be had at S. M. C. It seems that Tony's training in dramatics at the College has been of great value to him at California. He took the part of the Detective in the "Real Q," the skit of Louis Le Fevre, and played Mario Torti in "Dante, the Wing-Bearer," by Brother Leo. Now we see Tony taking a prominent part in the dramatic presentations of Junior Day, and we see his smiling face on the first page of a big newspaper, gazing into the admiring eyes of an "anonymous-to-us" Co-ed.

## CAJACOB INCAPACITATED

Kenneth Cajacob '22 recently visited the haunts of his labors, while enjoying an enforced vacation. Cajacob tells us that he had a set-to with a Henry but says that even though the price of this popular vehicle may have decreased it has lost none of its kick and verifies his statement by displaying a badly fractured wrist. Cajacob is in the employ of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

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# NEW BOOKS OLD

"Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." Bacon.

## PSYCHOLOGY.

**By Charles Hubbard Judd, Professor of Education of the University of Chicago.**
**Ginn and Company, Chicago, 1917**

This is the second edition of the work. As mentioned in the introduciton, with the exception of a chapter on Mental Hygiene which has been added, it is merely a liberal revision of the first edition.

In this book the author has "aimed to adopt a genetic method of treatment." But that the work is a success is questionable. In his attempt to cover too much ground, the author often swerves from the end in view. He endeavors to cover all the processes of the brain both in their mental and in their physiological aspects and as a consequence he fails to emphasize the important phases of psychology proper. He has made his work too extensive and not intensive enough.

The first hundred and thirty pages of this volume impress the reader that he is reading a text on physiology and not on psychology. This part of the work deals with the brain and the nervous system from an almost exclusively physiological standpoint. Most of this information is unessential and so could be condensed into paragraphs and yet bring out the important points more clearly. As it is, this book contains a great deal of unnecessary and farfetched details.

What has been said of the first part of this work applies in a less degree to the second. As a whole, the author's treatment of the subject shows a lack of discrimination between the important and the unimportant details. It is disappointing to the reader.

## TWO VIEWS OF EDUCATION

**By Lane Cooper, Professor of English Cornell University**
**Published by Yale Press, N. Y.**

Two Views of Education by Lane Cooper gives the reader a wonderful interpretation of the ways and means of obtaining a liberal education. Each chapter is perfectly adapted to the type of individual it is intended for.

Lane Cooper writes a clear coherent style that discloses in an intelligent manner a vast knowledge of cultural arts. Literature, psychology and religion are carefully compared and closely analyzed from the time of Homer, the age of Pericles, through the Roman era of Virgil and Cicero on to St. Jerome, Dante, the Renaissance, Shakespeare, Milton, up to modern times.

The book advocates the study of the Greek classics, the ideas of Plato and Socrates, as the fundamental basis of a modern education and as a background for literature and modern languages. The most conclusive argument offered by Professor Cooper is the fact that every great writer had a background of Greek or Latin or both languages.

In another chapter the author demonstrates the uselessness of the daily theme as a means of developing quality and thought in theme work. He successfully criticizes these teachers of English who specialize in a narrow field instead of grasping literature in a broad way.

The chapter entitled, "Two Views of Education," shows the serious defects that have come to the surface in our modern vocational system of education. It points out the error of those who reason with Rosseau that we are good at birth but environment makes us bad, and clearly proves that the theory of original sin explains as no other theory does the needs and the nature of man.

Professor Cooper believes that, though the methods of teaching advocated by Milton and practised by the old classical professors were too severe, mental discipline is necessary and that the prescribed studies rightly pursued, will furnish the solution of our modern educational prob lem.

The careful treatment of religion and the presentation of its various effects upon the literature of all times are among the best features of the book.

There is only one mild criticism that could be made of the book and that is, the author, in his well-founded enthusiasm for the classic ideals, rather over-emphasizes the importance of them. "Two Views of Education" should not only be read by all students, teachers and professors but carefully studied by them since it contains important lessons conveyed in a pleasing and interesting manner.

—B. L. STANLEY

## DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPYS

**Deciphered by the Rev. I. Smith, A. M from the Original Shorthand M. S. in Pepy's Library. Notes by Richard Bray Brooks.**
**Published in Two Volumes in the Everyman's Edition by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York**

Samuel Pepys' diary should prove of particular interest to those young ladies and those young men who are engaged in writing their autobiographies in the forms of diaries. It would not be inadvisable for them to make a special study of this work and find out what a diary consists of and how it is kept. The work will likewise prove of interest to all of us who aim at "knowing something about everything, and everything about something."

Pepys' diary extends over a space of nine or ten years of his life, (1660-1669). It treats of his life in so frank a manner that it makes the reader wonder whether he would write down, if he were in Pepys' place, so many private happenings which are otherwise than complimentary to the author. It seems that Pepys wrote his diary solely for his own convenience and it is beyond doubt that he did not intend to have it laid open to the public. The fact that his notes were written in short hand and sometimes in languages unfamiliar to the members of his household indicates that he intended to keep the record strictly secret. As a consequence everything is written in so natural and so unreserved a manner that no attempts are made to conceal anything, and so we get in it, glimpses of Pepys private, social and political life. We also find in it valuable historical data of the times during which it was written. He makes a record of the most prevalent vices of the age and shows no backwardness in indicating his share in them. Incidentally, we find in it a good portrayal of the characters of Charles II. and other prominent contemporaries. Another attractive quality of the work is the humour contained in it which is in no case far-fetched. Such notes as the following, mingled with remarks of a political nature, are found interspersed throughout the work:

"12th. I and my Lord Brouncker by coach a little way, for discourse sake, till our coach broke, and tumbled me over him quite down the side of the coach, falling on the ground about the stocks, but up again. To my poor wife, who works all day at home like a horse, at the making of her hanging for our chamber and the bed.", and "While he painted, Knipp, and Mercer, and I, sang; and by and by comes Mrs. Pierce, with my name in her bosom for her Valentine, which will cost me money."

This autobiographical work is particularly noted for the balance of mood and matter throughout. Each circumstance seems to be interlaced with the preceding one, which is no easy accomplishment in so promiscuous a work. It is perhaps this quality that made the work a success.

## ENGINEERS AS ACTORS

"Know something about everything and everything about something" and "The educated man should have a vocation and an avocation", are two principles of Saint Mary's spirit of education. In perfect harmony with this spirit several members of the senior class who have chosen Civil Engineering as their vocation have turned to acting as their avcoation. When the cast for the "Julius Caesar" production was chosen, the ranks of the conspirators against Caesar were well filled with Engineers. Three of these men, Wallace Grant, Clemens Rooney and Timothy Canty played their roles very well although none of them had appeared in any previous college performance. The boys admit that Shakespeare knew just a little, but think that he was extremely handicapped in that he was unable to use a slide rule.

## NEW RAIL LINE

The Sophomore engineers are at present running the preliminary line for their railroad which will extend from El Cerrito to Albany. The line is located in the Berkeley foothills and the men must therefore cope with very difficult and very practical problems of railroad engineering. The line will be run a distance of three miles and every Wednesday morning one may see these student toilers boarding a College Avenue car in order that they might arrive at the scene of their labors promptly at eight o'clock.

Quoted from Mike, one of our best speakers: "My speech today, will be like a flapper's skirt: Short enough to be attractive, and long enough to cover the subject."

## COACH MADIGAN A FATHER

Our coach, Edward P. Madigan, known as "Slip," "Flash," "Speed," and if he doesn't hear you say it, "Splash," was officially announced as Daddy on November 6th, at 6:30 o'clock in the morning. At that time "Slip" became father of an eight-pound baby girl.

The next thing we will be pleased to report in the Collegian will be the baby girl's name. No doubt Slip's mind was more on his baby than on football during the Arizona trip. We don't think that even the victory over Santa Clara will cause more thanksgiving than the new arrival.

On Thursday evening, November 2, Father Montaner invited the members of the Sanctuary Society to join him in a smoker and ice cream "feed" to be given in his room on the following night. Needless to say, everyone was "Johnny on the Spot" when the appointed hour had come. Because some of the boys had to leave early to attend a "Julius Caesar" rehearsal, refreshments, consisting of ice cream and cake, were served early. The cake disappeared as though it had fallen into the hands of a youthful "pirate gang" and the ice cream became a negative quantity as quickly as though it had basked under the heat of the torrid midday sun. Before leaving, those present unanimously voted Father Montaner an excellent host as well as an infallible selector of "good eats."

## R. I. P.

In memory of William J. Keegan, a mass was celebrated in the College Chapel on the morning of Thursday, November 9th. Keegan was a member of the Class of '24 and died in his Freshman year. He graduated with the class of '20 from High School.

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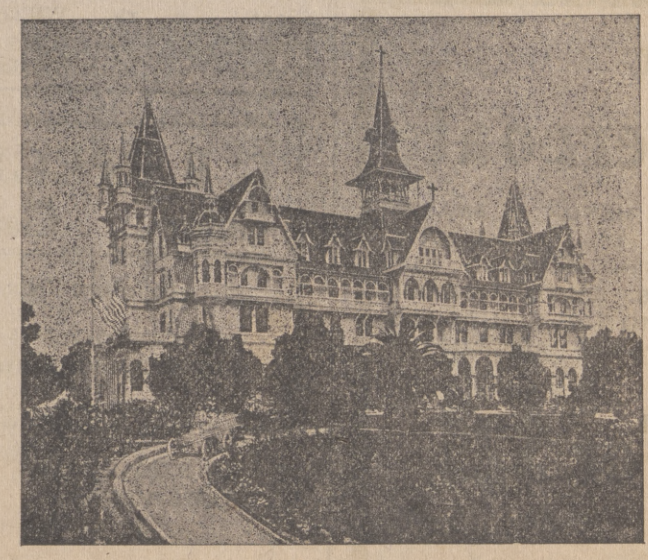

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# SPORTS

## SAINT MARY'S DEFEATED BY OLYMPIC CLUB ELEVEN

Sunday afternoon, November 19th, saw the revenge of the Olympic Club on the Saint Mary's eleven for the defeat of last year. The score was 28 to 7. In summing up an account of the reason for the victory of the Clubmen, the name of Bradshaw appears so many times that it is certain if he had stayed home and read the newspapers the Saint's would have won.

As was expected the game was a battle from the start and the spectators were treated to that which they went out to Recreation Park to see, namely a spectacular exhibition by the former Nevada halfback. The first period was even, if anything the Saints looked to have the edge. The Red and Blue worked the ball down the field and Grant tossed a pass to Hoopii for 30 yards, the latter carrying it to the Olympic 8 yard line. Here the line of the Clubmen held for three downs. On the next play, a pass over the goal line, the Saints failed to complete and the oval was brought out to the 20 yard line and booted out of danger.

At this point Lester replaced Murdock at end. Then something happened, with the Saints in possession of the ball three consecutive punts were blocked, and each time the Red and Blue recovered. The quarter ended with the ball in the possession of the Saints on their own 20 yard line. The Clubmen gained possession of the ball and started a series of forward passes that brought the ball to the Saint Mary's 22 yard line. On the next play Bradshaw carried the oval to the 8 yard line, from which point Williams bucked it over. They shot the ball over the bar for the additional point.

Saint Mary's kicked and Bradshaw took the ball and by a spectacular run carried the ball to the 35 yard line. Here the Saints line held for four downs and they took the ball. Grant kicked to midfield. In running down on this punt a husky Saint crashed into Bradshaw so hard that the speedy back went down for the count. For this the Red and Blue was epnalized 15 yards. The Clubman carried the ball to the 8 yard line and on the next play shoved it over. The half ended with the ball on the Saints' 20 yard line, and the score 14 to 0 against them.

At the opening of the 3d quarter Bradshaw was headed for the goal in carrying back the punt till he was stopped by Grant. After a couple of plays Bradshaw circled the end and carried the ball to the 18 yard line. Next he tossed a pass which netted 13 yards. The Saints line held for three downs and on the fourth with 1 yard to go the Clubmen made it, and converted for the additional marker. Score 21 to 0. At this point both teams started an aeral battle. Strader intercepted a pass and on the next play Eastman intercepted a pass from Bolger and carried it to the Saints' 20 yard line where he was downed by Lester. Here the Clubmen fumbled, the Saints' recovered and kicked. Bradshaw received the punt on his own 35 yard line, and with the aid of good interference carried the ball neatly tucked under his arm through a broken field for 65 yards and a touchdown. This was about the flashiest play of the afternoon.

The kick-off went over the Saints' goal line and was carried out to the 20 yard line. Here the Red and Blue perked up and started things Bolger passed to Lane for a gain of 30 yards which brought the ball to the Olymic 37 yard line. Here Captain Black tried to place kick but the oval fell short into the arms of Bradshaw who carried it back 15 yards. Here Patrick tried a pass and it was successful, for the Saints, it fell into the hands of Hoopii. With the ball on the 18 yard line Bolger chucked a pass to Murdock who sneaked over for the only Saints' score. This marked the end of the game as far as the scoring was concerdned. The Olympics made rapid substitutions but the new men couldn't do anything startling. The gun went off with the ball in the possession of the Clubmen on the Saints' 35 yard line. The line-ups:

| St. Mary's | Position | Olympic Club |
|---|---|---|
| Lane | re | Von Hegendorff |
| Snow | rt | C. King |
| Corrigan | rg | Majors |
| McNeill | c | Latham |
| Nelson | lg | Pierce |
| Stanley | lt | Hauser |
| Murdock | le | P. Smith |
| Black | q | D. King |
| Grant | rh | Williams |
| Hoopii | lh | Ryan |
| Strader | f | Bradshaw |

## Hundred Thirty-fives Defeat Saint Josephs

By the close score of 14 to 9, the Saint Mary's Hundred and Thirty-Five pounders defeated the Saint Joseph's eleven in the game of November 1st. This game, as the score indicates, was a battle from the first whistle to the last, and it was only after Gilfeather, the speedy quarterback of the Saints, interceptepd a pass and carried it 70 yards to a touchdown, that vitcory was assured for the Oaklanders. This ws easily the most spectcular play of the afternoon.

The scoring of Saint Joseph's was accounted for by a touchdown by Avila and a placement kick by Kelly from the 20 yard line.

For the Saints, Grant, Souza, J. Cunningham, and Maloney did excellent work both on defense and on offense. Billy Blessington has taken over the job of coaching this weight team in place of Maroney, and is making good with a vengeance. This was the second game played sinc ehe took charge of the squad and both games were placed on the right side of the ledger of the won and lost book.

The lineup of the Hundred and Thirty-Fives in this game was as follows: Bold, c; Markham, Dunn, g; Mello, P. Cunningham, tackles; Freitas, A. Grant, ends; Gilfeather, quarter; Maloney, Souza; halves, J. Cunningham, fullback; subs: Warren, Wickliffe, Dolan, C. Sullivan and Harrington.

### HUNDRED - TENS WIN AGAIN

Noble Kauhane's dashing lightweight footballers added another victory to their string on November 3d, bringing the total up to six wins, by defeating the Berkeley weight team, on the Berkeley High field by the score of 18 to 12. This game was interesting from the point of view that it was the first time this season that he Babes have been scored on, and their total offensive on their opponents' goal lines has netted 171 points.

Vollmer, Grant and Palmer were the stellar performers of the afternoon. "Peewee" Palmer, the pocket edition quarterback, was down for the count once, but after first aid measures revived him he was back in the game again. The lineup for this game was as follows: Fitzgerald le; Otto, lg; McDonald, c; Stei, rg; Connolly, rt; Yore, re; Palmer, q; Volmer, rh; L. Grant, (captp.) lh; O'Brien, f; subs: Flynn, Carr, Tazer and Christopher.

### KELLER BREAKS ANKLE

"Babe" Keller, formerly of the "Phoenix," and recently signed by Waterbury of the New York State League, broke his ankle in a benefit game for the relatives of the men who lost their lives in the Argonaut mine disaster. "Babe" was playing with Herman's All Stars against Pierce's Colored Stars.

## Lightweight Cage Stars Getting Restless

With the commencement of the basketball season not so far away there is a manifestation of interest about the College which shows that there will be a lightweight team representing the Red and Blue this season.

As soon as official sanction was given for the formation of such a team, John Rael and Fitzsimmons busied themselves with handling the preliminary arrangements and have brought things along in good shape. Practice will be held on Monday and Friday afternoons at 3:15, and on Wednesday at 1:10 p. m. Thus far a tentative schedule has been arranged which includes games with the Smith Lithograph Co., Sacred Heart, and the "Comets."

Thus far the following men have signified their intention of coming out for the team, and the contest for a place is going to be keen for the selection will be from the following men: Walter Kelly, Louie Pometta, "Speck" Martin, Larry Doyle, Parson Goode, "Red" Pickering, Hal Fitzsimmons, John Rael, "Stepper" Bardet, Bill Yore, "Suds" Sutherland, "Micky" Quinn, Bernie Abrott and Muller. The coaching duties will be handled by "Norb" Painter, who is reputed to be a star and one who can instill the proper spirit into his charges.

### McARTHUR INJURED

McArthur, the hard hitting full back of the high school team, is out of the game for the rest of this season owing to injuries received in the Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy game on November 4. Mac had two bones in his foot broken, one of them twice, during the last quarter of the game, but kept playing until the end. He is now on crutches and according to the doctor's orders must keep off his foot for at least five weeks more.

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# SPORTS

## Hundred Thirty-fives Win Preliminary Game

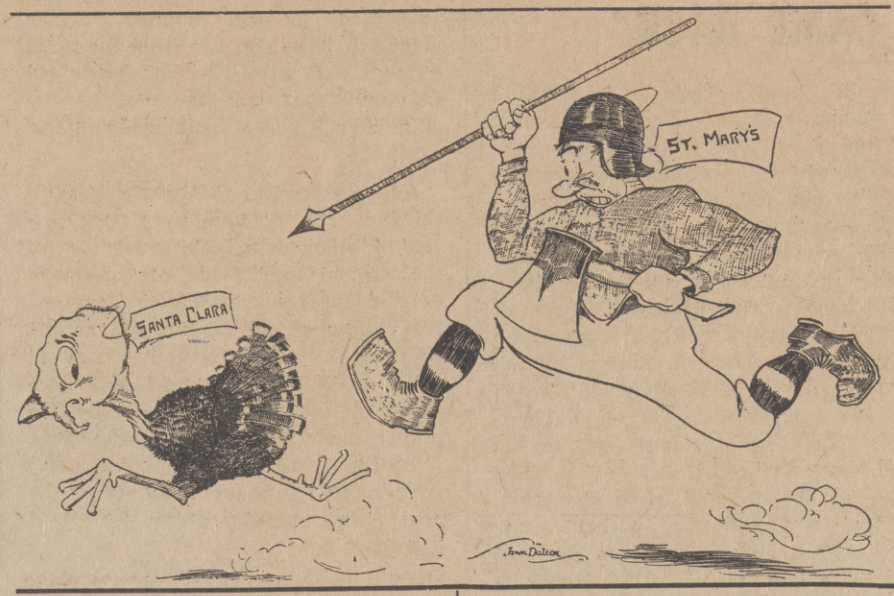
As a preliminary to the Olympic Club-Saint Mary's contest on Sunday the 19th, the Saints' Hundred and Thirty Fives defeated the Hundred and Twenties to the tune of 19 to 2.

The Hundred and Twenties proved that they were scrappers for they held the heavier enemy pretty well in check at all times. The work of Hall, Herbilin, Palmer and Sherb in the backfield for the lighter team was one of the bright spots of the game. Mello, the dashing tackle for the Thirty Fives furnished a surprise when he grabbed the oval and dashed 80 yards to the goal line. The safety accounted for the 2 points of the Twenties. The teams lines up as follows: Hundred and Twenties—O'Brien, c; Labacher, lg; Ilia, rg; Corsi, lt; Riordan, rt; Haley, le; Swagrel, re; Sherb, q; Herbilin, f; Hall, lh; Palmer, rh; Subs: Heinz, Mitchell, and Irving. Hundred and Thirty Fives—Boll, Shimzu, c; Dunn, Sullivan, rg; Markam, lg; Cunningham, Wickliff, rt; Mello, lt; Grant, Cleary, re; Dolan, Freitas, le; Shirk, q; Harrington, f; Maloney, lh; Souza rh.

### "CHUCK" SIMON INJURES ARCH

"Chuck" Simon, the wiry little halt back of the high school team, is on the sick list and by all indications will not be able to assist the team again this year. Simon has been bothered with an injured arch for some time and during the last high school game he burst it again. Simon has shown up well in all his playing and his quick foot work will be missed by all his team-mates in the coming game with Santa Clara.

## OUR MEAT




## Preps. Defeat Tamalpais Military Academy

The score of 9 to 0 was the margin by which the Saint Mary's High School eleven defeated the gridders from the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy on Novmber 4th. This game marked a return to winning form for the Saints and in spite of the tough opposition they encountered were able to assure themselves of a victory

It was not until the third quarter that the Red and Blue lads could get their scoring machine into effective operation. In this period Red Collins caught a forward, dodged several tacklers and sidestepped his way over the goal line for the first score of the game. It was a pretty bit of work. Again in this same period the Saints had the ball on the enemy's 15-yard line, so Boynton dropped back and kicked the oval over the bar from placement for an additional three points. This was the end of the scoring for the day.

At the start of the game it looked as though it was going to be rather easy task for the Saints to defeat the lads from across the bay, but with the ball on the Tamalpais 2-yard line the Red and Blue lost the ball on downs. Right here a surprise was pulled, for the Cadets bucked the ball the full length of the field and were within inches of putting over a touchdown when the whistle blew for the end of the first half. After that they were never really dangerous.

The work of McArthur, playing in the backfield, was particularly good, for his plunging was almost impossible to stop. He carried the ball time after time for gains. Before the game ended, however, hard luck overtook him in the form of an injured foot. On later examination it developed that this injury was serious, for several bones were fractured. This will keep him out of the game for the rest of the season. Both Collins and Boynton did good work for the Saints as it was through these two that the points were made. The line-up follows: Kelly, c; O'Donnell, O'Brien, g; W. Silva, t; Boynton, Collins, e; F. Silva, q; Simon, h; McArthur, f; subs: Collins, Ilia, Sheridan, Rosefield, Braun, Fitzpatrick, Bertain.

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## Hundred-Twenties Beat Mohawk Club

The Saint Mary's Hundred and Twenty pound eleven defeated the the Berkeley High field by the score the Berkeley High field by th escore of 7 to 0 on Sunday morning ,November 12th.

The game itself was a see-saw up and down the field, neither team being able to score save in the second quarter when Herblin of the Saints carried the ball over on a criss-cross play for the only score of the game. After that neither eleven got the ball over the opponents' goal so the 7 points made by this play proved enough to win for the Saints.

The work of both Hall and Herblin in the Saints' backfield was of high calibre and it was through their efforts that the lone touchdown was shoved over. The lineup follows: O'Brien, c; Ilia, rg; Labacher, lg; Riordan, ;tr Corsi, lt; Sherb, le; Heinz, re; Kelly, q; Hall, rh; Irving, lh; Herblin, f.

### SOPHOMORE FOOTBALL

The Sophomore foofball team did little in the way of practice during the past two weeks on account of the "Julius Caesar" production. Most of the members of the class participated in the production, and as their best efforts were needed for its success football was barred for the time. But now things will begin anew, and in a few days the team will be working hard and steady in orderto perfect a machine which shall be hard to stop. Unedr the able guidance of Coach Buckley the Sophs were beginning to look quite formidable. The work of "Erb" Copp, Al Westlake and "Dynamite" Muzio in the backfield, and Troy, Lucey and Casey on the line, was particularly notable. Coach Buckley announced that as yet he has received no challenges from other classes, but it is hoped that some will be forthcoming.

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# THE DRAMA

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players." Shakespeare.

## "THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"

"The Man Who Came Back" teaches a lesson to fathers who have given their sons everything they need, and even more than they need. Fathers make a great mistake in giving their sons luxuries and then abruptly deciding to discontinue giving these non-essentials.

The story is a very old one, only treated with different settings and atmosphere. It is a story of wealthy man named Thomas Potter, and his son, who has been lavished with luxuries. For some reason or other the old man decides that he has been giving his son too much money. He tells his son, "Go out and earn an honest dollar and I'll shake hands with you." His car is taken away from him and Young Henry leaves home. Next we find him in a cheap cafe in San Francisco. He has fallen in love with one of the entertainers by the name of Marcell. He meets a man named Captain Trevelan here, who tries to dissuade him from being infatuated with Marcell. Henry will not listen to him. Captain Gallon, and a representative of Thomas Potter come to have Henry to go to Shanghai. The young man refuses to go. They come later and give him ether, and take him to China. The next act opens in an opium den in China. Many are talking in their wonderful dreams. Henry enters in a very dejected state and demands that Sam give him some whiskey. He gives a fraternity ring for the liquor. While he is drinking a woman with her hair all disheveled comes out of one of the booths. He recognizes her as Marcell, but she denies her identity. Later on she acknowledges that she is Marcell. They decide to make good as man and wife. and go to Honolulu to Henry's lodge, "The Pinery." Both of them are happy and have given up their habits. Henry's aunt visits the islands, but he does not wish Marcell to see her, or his aunt to see Marcell. The aunt comes out to his "Pinery", and refuses to see Marcell. Marcell has listened to their conversation. She comes out with her hair dishevelled and talks as if she had taken to the opium again. Henry is disgusted. She then changes her talk, and shows him that she was only acting. He has been told by his aunt that his father is dying and he must return to him, but not to bring his wife. He leaves his wife saying that he will write for her to come shortly. When he sees his father, his father tells him that his wife has been unfaithful to him, and tells him that he has had a detective watching her all the time. The detective proves to be Captain Trevelan. Henry does not believe the assertions and is about to leave when his wife enters. The accusation has been made to test Henry's love for his wife. Henry then is given controlling interest in his father's business.

—HENRIK GIBSON

## "WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER"

"When Knighthood Was in Flower" is a mere melodrama bordering on farce and clothed with gigantic settings and costumes. The book and the picture should be renamed "When Knighthood Was in Decadence", as knighthood was at its acme in the ages of Alfred and Arthur but not in the reign of Henry the Eighth. This play lives nine-tenths in the anticipation and one-tenth in the realization. It is more theatrical, than dramatic. If wonderful settings and gorgeous costumes compose a perfect picture, "When Knighthood was in Flower" is a perfect picture. If acting is considered paramount in forming a perfect picture, "When Knighthood was in Flower" is not a perfect picture, and is not up to the standard of most pictures. The picture with its comic element might be placed very appropriately on the plane with a "Mack Sennett Comedy". Robert G. Vignola has practically touched upon every comical situation in order to satisfy the palates of the multitude. And the multitude are not connoisseurs—they will always grasp the brightest object with alacrity—a child will do the same thing. Shakespeare understood comic relief, Vignola does not. The critic who made the statement that "When Knighthood was in Flower" is "the sweetest love story ever told", highly insults Dante Aligheri in putting it on equal standing with the "Vita Nuova." No doubt it was a mental prostitution, no one else would think of calling "When Knighthood was in Flower" "the sweetest love story ever told," or he was in sheer ignorance of the existence of the "Vita Nuova."

There are two flaws in particular that are quite obvious in the picture, viz.: where Duke Francis has his troops pusuing the Queen and Charles Brandon—one seocnd it is a fierce storm and the next second the weather is like a summer afternoon; and there is no cover scene between the jumping of the Queen and Brandon off the bridge, and the coming of the troops.

The plot of the picture is very trite. It is the old plot of a young lady of aristocracy falling in love with a man below her rank. The relatives to prevent a mésalliance thus marry her to one of her social standing. She is unhappy with her union and desires to be with the commoner. The man she marries dies and she marries the one of her choice.

In passing, we might mention that this play is understood to belong to Hearst. And he has used his papers to advertise it extensively. The picture is not as wonderful as the Hearst papers state. We thought we were going to see an ideal picture, but we were disappointed. As Pinero, the great English playright, has said, "There is nothing, in experience more difficult to bear than the death of an ideal." The picture reminds one of the monumental figure imagined by John Webster,—" a huge pyramid, begun upon a large and ample base, which ends in a little point, a kind of nothing."

—o-o—

### WILLIAM J. FENERAN

Bill Feneran visited the Collegian the other day telling us about William Junior, and inquiring about old friends. Bill is upholding the honor of the College at his office and is sagely speculating on the outcome of the Big Game. Bill promised to be around at the rally and of course he will be hoarse after rooting at the game.

## PLAYWRITING AT THE COLLEGE

James L. Hagerty, of the English Department, has been giving a course in Dramatic Technique to the members of the Upper Division. One of the examination requirements was that an original scenario had to be presented by each member of the class. It is hoped that from the large number that were received some will be found that may be used by the High School at its commencement exercises.

Hagerty reports that some wonderful and artistic plans have been presented along with the usual few of the radical kind. One of the members of the class insists on having a tree as one of the leading characters, Another is trying to find a way in which he can have a one-legged character in the second act, while his player must be perfect in the first. A third is brushing up on football terms, and the other members of the class have similar problems to be solved.

This course is one of the "Original Writing" courses being given at the College. The study of the drama has practical and utilitarian values and is very necessary to the greater enjoyment of the theatre. Hagerty is giving this course for the first time, and devoted a good part of last year to the preparation of it. "Baker's Dramatic Technique" is the principal text used.

Oakland Council No. 784, of the Knights of Columbus, has given two hundred dollars worth of scenery to the College. While we do not think that a School of Dramatics should be started at the College, we believe that some progress could be made by a grater interest in dramatics amongst the students themselves. We have an excellent stage and a good theatre building, and some excellent amateurs attending school. The "Julius Caesar" production showed us that there are numerous students who should be given more opportunities for expression. Contrary to what some think, we believe that more progress in vocal expression is made by an appearance on the stage. We note that some of the students who show little ability in class recitations show remarkable vocal prowess and great enthusiasm, as well as intelligent interpretation of the lines, when they appear in costume on the stage.

Would not this be the logical time for beginning a "little theatre" movement at the College? James L. Hagerty and John J. Herzog worked nearly all the summer vacation of 1921 remodeling the stage and modernizing the scenic apparatus, expecting that a stimulus would be given to dramatics. It has not appeared because of the lack of personal interest, from every student in the College. It seems that the Drama course could be made more profitable by the presentation of our own dramas, and that the Shakespearean course could be made to mean a great deal more. We do not have to present Ibsen and Shaw, nor any of the other moderns to show the spirit of the "little theater movement."

Newspaper clippings in the Scrap-Books of College History, and the thoughts of the elders are filled with reminiscenses of the times when there were more presentations in the Gymnasium than there were football games. The Junior Class always presented something on Washington's birthday. May Day was fittingly observed and the Senior Class was host on another holiday. "Them days" are not "gone forever." We cannot admit that student life has so changed that today there is no interest in things outside of class.

## THE STUDENT PLAYERS AT SAN RAFAEL

On the afternoon of November 8th, the cast of "Julius Caesar" presented the production in Angelico Hall, of the Dominican College of San Rafael. The entire company, consisting of about 60 players made the trip and the audience, about 400, greatly appreciated the presentation.

Angelico Hall, a magnificent theater, and conservatory was built recently. The building of the stage and the designing of the secenry, was directed by Sam Hume and Irving Pichel. The theatre holds about one thousand and is fitted with all modern appliances for acting. Eugene J. Donovan and John J. Herzog had charge of the scenic and electric effects when the Student Players presented "Julius Caesar". Louis LeFevre and some of the members of the cast helped in the making-up of the characters and Thomas G. Allison acted as prompter.

James L. Hagerty and others left for the College on Wednesday morning taking with them some of the properties and costumes and had the stage ready before the arrival of the rest of the company.

The play started at 3:30 o'clock and after the presentation Sister Raymond, Sister Superior of the Dominican College, had buses ready to take the actors to the Hotel Rafael where a dinner had been prepared for them. The thespians left San Rafael on the evening trains.

The sisters and the audience declared the play marvellously well acted, and particularly extolled the acting at the killing of Caesar, saying that the falling of Caesar and the stabbing of him by the conspirators was excellent. The acting of Brutus, James L. Hagerty, and that of Antony, Leo A. Cunningham, was consistent and were interpretations that showed the lines were understood better than by a good many of principals in stock companies, whose presentations the sisters had witnessed. The mob was praised for its realism, and the effect of the costumes that were very well chosen, gave the play a pageant tone.

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# "JULIUS CAESAR"

A REVIEW OF THE SAINT MARY'S STUDENT PLAYERS' PRODUCTION

WILLIAM DEAN SUMMERS

We came; we saw we were conquered

A rather obvious paraphrase, that of the oft-quoted remark of the immortal Julius. An extremely bromidic expression of our sentiments, it is true. Nevertheless, the opening sentence of this review contains within it all that need be said of the excellent presentation of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" by the Student Players of Saint Mary's at the Plaza Theater on the evening of November 12th.

We came, critical, doubting, cynical. We had seen eminent Shakespearean actors portray roles in this historical play of the Master Dramatist. We had seen student productions of Shkaespeare's works and we shuddered at the memory of them. Here was to be another Roman holiday; another masterpiece butchered at the hands of the most terrible of all mummers, the amateur. It seemed a sacrilege.

We saw the curtain rise. There were the commoners, well and correctly costumed. Then there were several pieces of excellent stage business, followed by the entrance of Marrullus and Flavius. Not so bad, this! These young players had been drilled well in enunciation, for every word came to us over the footlights distinct and clear-cut. Here was contrast; Marullus, fiery, haughty, a little stagey, perhaps, but withal satisfactory; Flavius, soldierlike, conciliatory, sure of himself; the cobbler, putting his buffoonery over to us without hinting at the slapstick into which he easily might have fallen. Decidedly this was not so bad. We made up our mind that we might be able to stick through one or two acts of it.

We were conquered. The first act passed; the second; then the third. Here was no butchery of an immortal work; here was no overacted, poorly declaimed classic; here, truly, was no sacrilege. These college players knew what they were about. They read their lines with understanding, even with an understanding denied to many a professional. They knew Shakespeare and their enthusiasm was contagious, for we found ourselves warming towards them; we forgot that they were amateurs, that when the grease paint came off tonight they would stand revealed mere youngsters and not the mature men they played at being; that on the morrow they would be back at their books again. We—well, there is only one thing to say—we were conquered.

Brother Z. Leo, under whose direction the play was staged, is, as we have known for some time, a real Shakespeare student. We had read his "Contrast in Shakespeare's Historical Dramas," and we could see in the staging of "Julius Caesar," in the different characterizations, the application of his theory of contrast. Even in the mob (better drilled than the average professional mob, by the way) we could see this idea of contrast as the basis of the drama being exemplified. Contrast of character was evident and each student player did his best to contribute a definite, well defined characterization to the ensemble. Again, in the leading characters was this theory of contrast brought home to us; Caesar, imperial but extremely human; Brutus, the man of thought, of nobility and of honor; Cassius, the politician, the man of action, the practical; Anthony, the impassionate, the soldier, the keen judge of men; Casca, the blunt, the cynical. And so with the rest of the characters; contrast; distinct, individual portraitures. The direction was all that could be desired; and without doubt the artistic success that these young thespians achieved was due to no little extent to the direction that was theirs.

We have long considered Brutus the chief character in "Julius Caesar" and such it was as played by James L. Hagerty. It has been told to us that this player has been enacting heavy roles in collegiate dramatics, but we could find no trace of the heavy in his Brutus. Repression, that most excellent stage gift, was the guide of Hagerty's performance and not once did he rant, not once did he saw the air with his hands, not once did he overact. His Brutus was a philosopher, a real stoic, a man in this world but not of it. As Hagerty played Brutus we caught more than a glimpse of the soul of the character. A well modulated voice, an ability at mimicry is this young actor's, and in the big scenes of the play, the quarrel scene in particular, he was the center of interest.

Timothy Canty as Cassius made a splendid foil for Hagerty. We have been told as regards Canty that this is that collegian's first appearance in the drama. If this be so, we can expect much of him in the future, for he is gifted with a stage presence that in itself is a great asset. Canty rose to really great heights in the quarrel scene, while his "Honor is the subject of my story" speech was declaimed in a fashion that brought him a well deserved round of applause upon its conclusion.

For some reason or another we have never believed in the sincerity of Antony, for we have always believed that this friend to Caesar was working for his own ends, rather than to avenge the death of Julius. However, Leo A. Cunningham as Antony made the sincerity of this Roman a plausible thing and succeeded in making the funeral oration a bit of real acting. The part of Antony brings with it many pitfalls for the unwary actor, an inclination to make a matinee idol of the character but Cunningham steered clear of this interpretation, and his Antony was no mere hero, mouthing his lines, but was a human being, a brave soldier, a man in whom there was both a little good and a little bad. Cunningham's Antony was as much a delight as Hagerty's Brutus and these two parts alone would have made the play a success.

This review is handicapped, as are most reviews, by the fact that its space is limited. Therefore, we have not time here to offer detailed criticism of the remaining roles, but we can not restrain ourselves from offering a word of praise for the Caesar of Claude Silva, the Trebonius of Dennis Riordan, the Soothsayer of John H. Lawlor, the Pindarus of Edwin McInnis and the Lucius of Stanley Palmer.

If we have seemed to be over enthusiastic in this review; if we have seemed to praise and not to blame; we ask our readers indulgence. A student production such as was this is so great a rarity, that we can be excused for our action in showering these young actors with our congratulations.


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### VINCENT FOLEY

Vincent Foley, B. S. '21, is now with the K. E. Parker Co. of San Francisco. He is at present stationed at Berkeley, where his company is constructing a new building on the University of California grounds.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### MORE ABOUT QUARTERLY EXAMS.

To the Editor:

In the last issue of the "Collegian" a very ironic and derisive article regarding quarterly examinations appeared in which it was stated that the students had "been forced to jump from the frying-pan into the fire." This is quite amusing, especially since the writer claimed that the statement was an impression of the general opinion among the students; whereas, if the facts would be known, most of them believe that a great improvement has been made in the examination policy.

In the first place, quarterly examinations require the student to impress his studies more strongly on his mind, in order that he may pass successfully at the end of the quarter. For if he gave only the same attention to his work as he did before, the impression would grow hazy and clouded before the "quiz" time arrived. Time is also saved, as the student is subjected to the distraction and worry and bustle of examinations only once during the quarter instead of at the end of each month.

As for the amount of ground covered in the new form of "exams," it is pure folly to state that monthly tests are more efficient merely because the same number of questions are given out. It is not the number, but the kind of questions that counts, and the instructors compile the questions in such a manner that the student must show that he has done all the work required for the past quarter.

Again, the new system has an advantage that is upbuilidng and character-making in its effects. Formerly many students would be urged through a haunting fear of the monthly examinations to work furiously at at the end of each month; they would be only "getting by." In the present system the greater part of this evil is eliminated. The student is made to realize that he can no longer be successful with work of that kind. And so, thrown on his own resources and his own will to do during the quarter, he does his work as one who approaches the ideal should do it.

C. F. F.

### SOME SUGGESTIONS

To the Editor

A great deal of unknown material was discovered during the rehearsing and the staging of "Julius Caesar", by the students of St. Mary's. The people on the outside were shown that we have some capable actors here at the college. Why couldn't the same be done in other lines? Other colleges maintain glee clubs as well as giving presentations of well known plays. Why not so the same at St. Mary's? We have dramatic talent and we ought to have musical talent, although it is unknown, something ought to be done to organize a glee club of some sort.

A glee club seems to have a two-fold purpose in a college. First, it tends to develop the individual culturally. In order to be educated he must know something about everything and music plays a great part in life. A keen interest could be developed and this interest would also influence the student in other subjects. Secondly, the glee club would instill college spirit into the students as well as into those who come in contact with St. Mary's.

I think if this were started that it would be a great aid to the colloge and St. Mary's would be proud of another branch of student activity as all the other colleges are over their glee clubs.

WILLIAM JACKS


**DR. THOS. W. FITZSIMMONS**
Dentist
612 Federal Bldg., Oakland, Cal.
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### WHERE IS YOUR SEAT?

J. McAllister and H. Gagnon of the fourth year high recently completed a map, showing the seating arrangement of California Field Bleachers for the Santa Clara-St. Mary's Big game. The work was extremely difficult as practically all old maps have been destroyed. Graduate Manager Le Fevre was highly pleased with the finished blue-prints, which will be used in the sale of the 24,365 tickets, and will be of great help in the designing of the bleacher stunts. The work was done under the supervision of Timothy Canty, senior engineer.

### ANDREW PEROVICH

Andy Perovich, '17, footballer, lawyer, mine rescuer, gentleman and etc receives several columns in the Call of a few days ago. The paper features the hobbies of prominent men, and this time we were pleased to see "our hero" in caricature, with headgear and prominent unshaved chin. Andy was down with the rescuers during the Argonaut mine disaster, and wrote and article to the Call describing the heroic work of the men who risked their lives to save their fellow-men.


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# EDITORIALS


## The Collegian

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THOMAS J. KELLEY ..... Sports
JOHN B. RAEL ..... Books
CLAUDE T. SILVA ..... Drama
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## LOYALTY

Throughout the ages leaders have been impressing upon their followers, the doctrine of loyalty. Great generals from ancient times when Alexander the Great astounded the world, down through the Middle Ages of feudalism and chivalry right up to our own day have been continually instilling into their cohorts the prime necessity of loyalty to a cause, an undertaking or whatever, endeavor they were set out upon. Without loyalty the greatest leader could not accomplish the smallest objective. Without loyalty no undertaking no matter how trivial can be a success. Throughout all history this truth has been demonstrated over and over again. It is as true today and loyalty is as much in demand today as it ever was before.

Every nation demands that its citizens be loyal Every state demands that its people be loyal. Every city demands that its inhabitants be loyal. And every school demands that its students be loyal.

Here at Saint Mary's there are five things to which every man is expected to be loyal. First of all, to be an all around college man, every student should be loyal to his studies. He should at least put forth consistent and sincere efforts to do his bit in the school room.

Every school must have its newspaper to express its opinions and to foster school interests. Every school strives to make its particular paper better than any other of its kind. We here at Saint Mary's aim at putting forth the best semi-monthly college journal in the country. There is no reason why we can't do it. We can do it but we must have cooperation behind us. We must have the student body behind the "COLLEGIAN" to the last man if we are to make of it the paper it should be. Every man in the institution should make it a practice to contribute an article every month. If it contains merit it will be published. If it shows promise of improvement suggestions will gladly be made on how to effect such improvements. But first and last there must be present that spirit of cooperation and loyalty before the school journal can reach the maximum of its development.

Debating is one of the most important activities in the American college and university of the present day. No other form of activity contains such educational value as debating. Yet splendid as this activity is it absolutely depends upon the support and cooperation of the student body. Let Saint Mary's men, both high school and college show their loyalty by being present Friday night, November 24th, when Saint Mary's debates Santa Clara.

Perhaps no other institution on the Pacific Coast of the size of Saint Mary's College presents such excellent and meritorius dramatic productions as does Saint Mary's College. Yet the activities of the College in this direction have received but a small amount of the support they should receive from the students. Here is another opportunity for the displaying of the Saint Mary's spirit of loyalty.

But perhaps the most spectacular activity of the American college is its football activities. Football presents by far the most universal appeal to the people in general, both within and without the college walls. It is in football that inter-scholastic rivalry reaches its culmination. And it is in the support given the football teams that the true value of a school's loyalty is shown. Let us of Saint Mary's remember this fact as the closing dates of our football schedule approach. Never before was the whole hearted support of both St. Mary's students and alumni more in demand than it is in the closing weeks of this season.

Next Thanksgiving Day we are going into the biggest gridiron contest participated in by Saint Mary's in the past ten years. Every man on the team is going in to do but one thing and that is to **BEAT SANTA CLARA.** We can do it and **WILL** doit. There's just one thing we need to put it across, that is—Loyalty and Support from the students and from the Alumni.

* * * * *

### SUNSET

The tired sun is setting,
Sinking slowly in the west
With all it's golden glory,
Going silently to rest.

* * *

The clouds are tinged with color
Old rose, then pink then gold.
The colors blend—now vary
As the grey old earth grows cold.

* * *

The night is fastly coming,
It's sin'ster cloak to spread
And hide the sun for just one night
To veil it—as though dead.

* * *

At last, the night is victor,
The sun has sunk from view
With all it's golden glory, but—
To come again, anew.

—GEORGE PALMER

## SAINT MARY'S BELTS

In the last two weeks discussions have been frequently held concerning the restriction of the privilege of wearing the official Saint Mary's belt. Many opinions have been expressed on this hotly mooted question. Of course every man in the high school considers himself to be just as much entitled to wear the Saint Mary's belt as any of the college men. On the other hand the men of the college for the most part are lined up against allowing high school men to enjoy this much coveted honor.

The situation is a rather delicate one to consider. The feelings of either one side or the other are liable to be hurt if any drastic decision one way or the other is made by the authorities. Indeed it is highly questionable whether it would be prudent to force such a decision to be made.

If there continues to exist a spirit of discontent among the various departments of the student body regarding who should be allowed to wear the Saint Mary's belts and who should not, it might be a good plan to have the whole question put up to the Student Body to decide at its next meeting.

There can be no doubt but that both sides have good arguments to present on this question. The men of the high school very justly feel that they are very important members of the institution and that as such they have the right to wear the college insignia. Such a thing as a name plate on the belt, serves to keep alive school spirit and interest. A Saint Mary's belt is something every man attending the institution is mighty proud to own. And from this standpoint it might seem to some to be just a bit unfair to entirely deny such an honor to the members of the high school department.

However, at the same time, the college men have a great deal of justice in their position on this question. Their main objection is that the same emblem is worn by both the high school and by the college men. They feel that a certain distinction should be made. They feel that a perceptible line should be drawn and that the high school department should not be allowed to wear identically the same insignia as the college men. No one, not even a high school man, can help seeing the justice of this position of the college men.

Both sides of this controversy have points in their favor. Why not have this question settled at the next Student Body Meeting?

As a solution we offer the suggestion that the high school men be allowed to wear silver Saint Mary's belt plates and that the men of the college wear the gold plates.

## THE POLITICO-RELIGIOUS ISSUE

The American Catholic has always looked upon the politics of his country and upon elections in particular as being processes of our representative government which affect very materially his rights of citizenship. He has always been susceptible to any political argument which had a direct bearing on his privileges as an American citizen. Also he has been extremely interested in all issues which effected in any way his religious rights.

This fact has been known throughout the annals of American politics and time and time again politicians have used it to their own advantage. Often in the past have candidates taken the side of a question he knew to be favored by Catholics not primarily for the sake of justice done but only to acquire more votes on election day.

Such practices have always been and always will be looked down upon by all thinking Americans. Not only is such porceedure objectionable in matters of religious or moral issues but also in economic questions as well. The American people do not like candidates who are mere vote-getters. They want men to represent issues because they believe in them themselves and not because they desire the votes of certain sections of the American populace.

According to some political students and men who have kept closely in touch with the political pulse of California, the recent election was a scene of just such practices of vote getting. As election day drew near rumors wild and variant flew through the air. And one of the rumors most interesting to Catholics was that Richardson was receiving the support of the Ku Kux Klan while Woolwine was the great enemy to this secret and un-American organization.

Whether such a situation was true or not, we are in no position to tell and are not passing judgment on one side or the other. We are merely looking over the field after the battle and wondering what the motives really were that guided the opponents.

Certain it is however that a very un-American and very regretable situation was brought about in the recent state election. The religious element was brought in and men were forced to think about creeds of religious beliefs as well as of political issues. To be sure religion is the great ethical foundation of our national life, but never at any time should any party or candidate introduce religious issues against an opponent. Such a proceedure is diametrically opposed to the spirit of our Constitution which is essentially one of toleration.

Many of California's voters went to the polls believing that a vote against Richardson was a vote against the Ku Kux Klan. Many of us believed that the election was an issue between a Ku Kux Klan and an anti-Ku Kux Klancandidate. Such was one of the prevailing rumors that was in circulation prior to the election and which influenced more than one Catholic vote against Richardson to the side of Thomas Lee Woolwine.

We believe that this rumor has put Richardson in a very unfavorable light to the Catholic population of California. Also from facts which appeared after the election we are led to believe that such an unfavorable impression of Richardson was not altogether justified.

One of the most prominent and most public spirited Catholics in the State of California is the Honorable Joseph Scott of Los Angeles. Before election day and while campaigns of both candidates were at their height Mr. Scott interviewed Friend W. Richardson and directly questioned the Republican candidate on his position in regard to the Ku Kux Klan. Richardson's reply to this question propounded by one of the leading Catholics of the state was of so definite a nature that no doubt could be left concerning his position on this question. Mr. Richardson stated that he was unalterably opposed to any organization whatsoever that took the law in their own hands. Such a sentiment is unmistakably American and one that shows him to be a man who appreciates the rugged and genuinely American ideals of law and order. A man who follows such ideals is a friend to all citizens whether Catholic or non-Catholic.

We feel that many people were misled by the injection of religious issues into the recent campaign. We do not think that religious issues should ever be forced into campaigns by any candidate. We believe that in the last election the Catholic people were forced into a position they should never have been brought into. We do not feel that such an injection of a religious issue into a political contest was necessary. We feel that by such publicity the Ku Kux Klan was only given added notoriety instead of being suppressed. And we know that the candidate who introduced this issue into the campaign was decisively beaten. Let this be a warning to the candidates of the future.